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Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 12, 1949

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In This Issue

United States—Value of Import Trade Stressed 530
Malaya—Bandits Continue Raids Despite Security Measures 533
Pakistan—Establishment of Industries Encouraged 536
United States—More ECA Authorizations Approved for Canada . 539
Egypt—Increased Cotton Yield Obtained High Prices 544
United States—Consumer Income Continued to Rise Last Year ... 547
Western Australia—Heavy Secondary Industry Being Established 550
India—Local Conditions Favour Output and Sales of Plastics 551
Hong Kong—Third Order Placed for Canadian Dairy Cattle ... 552
Nicaragua—Unusually Poor Coffee Crop Affects Economy 554

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations 572
Foreign Trade Inquiries 555
Foreign Trade Service Abroad 569
Industrial Inquiries 556
Trade Commissioners on Tour 560
Trade Fair News 553
Trade and Tariff Regulations 557
Transportation 561
Departures from Halifax 561
Departures from Saint John 563
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster 565

COVER SUBJECT—Tinsmith's shop, in St. John's, Newfoundland. The latest census figures for the Island show a total population of 320,571, of which 5,499 are resident in Labrador. The gainfully occupied number 88,710, of whom 77,730 are males and 10,980 females. The largest proportion is engaged in catching, curing and handling fish, the total being 36,886, or 41 per cent. There are 6,327 persons engaged in the wholesale and retail trade and 4,917 in transportation and communications. A total of 5,936 are listed as being occupied in manufacturing, of which the pulp and paper industry, printing, publishing and engraving employ 3,578.

Photo by National Film Board.

Value of Import Trade Stressed To People of the United States

Government officials, newspapers, business people and trade associations, have joined to impress Congress and the people with the value of imports—Revision of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act advocated—Customs reform agitated—Import Division established by Department of Commerce.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON, February 7, 1949.—Realization of the importance of import trade has become increasingly pronounced throughout the United States in recent months. Government officials, newspapers, business people, and trade associations, have joined in what might almost be called a crusade to convince Congress and the people that a continuation of the current phenomenal prosperity is contingent upon a widening of the trading policy of this country.

Speaking before the Importers' Association in Chicago on January 18, 1949, the Economic Advisor of the Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State, referred to the recently established policy of the United States Government in the promotion of import trade. The most significant fact about imports into the United States, he said, was that the country bought $10·25 billion worth of goods and services from buyers in 1948, the highest figure on record. Some $2·5 billion of this total represented services, such as shipping and finance, and the balance of $7·5 billion largely goods.

The speech reviewed the events of recent years and stressed the fact that the major responsibility of the government in encouraging imports is to see that governmental barriers to imports into the United States are no higher than required by important considerations of national concern. The State Department has been particularly active in fostering the passage by Congress of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. In 1948, it will be recalled, Congress refused to pass the Act in its original form, but instead placed restrictions on the President which were regarded as largely nullifying the value of the legislation.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act Being Reconsidered

Since, however, the act was made effective for only one year, it is again up for consideration. An effort is being directed towards placing the legislation on the statute books in a form almost identical with the Act as it stood prior to 1948. There appear to be good prospects that this will be done, thus giving the President authority to negotiate trade agreements and to reduce tariff rates within certain limitations.

Recently, the Department of Commerce has joined the crusade in favour of greatly increased imports and is actually engaged in a program to promote import trade. A special division of the department has been set up to assist importers by the provision of basic information and other services, including the listing of import opportunities. Such positive action by government agencies was strongly recommended by the President's Council of Economic Advisors recently. In their report, the Council stated that balanced economic growth requires large increases in imports of raw materials and many other goods and services. Passage of the Trade Agreements Act is basic, but equally important is the legislation necessary

if the United States is to adhere to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the Havana Charter. Both have been signed by the United States but not yet ratified by Congress. No great difficulty is anticipated with respect to the passage of the Trade Agreements Act in acceptable form, but there is no immediate indication regarding the other legislation aside from the opposition voiced by the Foreign Trade Council to the Havana Charter. The Foreign Trade Council is an organization of United States businessmen interested in export-import trade.

Importance of Increased Imports Stressed by the Press

The importance of the United States taking a greater volume of imports, and thus bringing her foreign trade more into balance, has been stressed by almost unlimited newspaper articles throughout the country. Leaders of thought in the United States have not been slow to recognize that the present unbalanced state of the country's foreign trade cannot persist indefinitely. "For generations", one paper wrote, "Americans were taught that a whopping export surplus was the *sine qua non* of prosperity". The connotation "favourable" in referring to export surplus continues to be the byword of one section, which, at the moment happily, is realizing that the most "favourable" thing that could happen to the United States in their foreign trade picture is a rise in imports.

This change in outlook results partly from a selfish point of view. It is recognized more widely now than at any time heretofore that the severe inflation of the past year or so is in no small measure the result of extremely heavy exports with relatively small imports. When a heavy foreign demand for goods is superimposed upon a domestic demand that is straining production resources, stated an article in the *New York Times*, that is itself an inflationary phenomenon, and the inflationary potential becomes even more serious when there is a big excess of exports over imports. Aside from the question of inflation which, in any event, is in the course of correcting itself, there is of course the serious problem of rapidly dwindling export markets. During the current year ending March 31, 1949, the United States Marshall Plan aid to European countries and China will have amounted to approximately $5,300 million. Some 60 per cent of this amount will have been spent in the United States, adding to the inflationary pressure. Without this financial assistance, however, European purchases in the United States would obviously have been much smaller simply because of Europe's inability to earn sufficient United States dollars to cover anything like her requirements. Even admitting a vast improvement in economic conditions in Europe during the past year, production of exportable goods is still insufficient to create the dollars required to cover Europe's import needs. Unless, therefore, a substantial measure of Marshall Aid is again given to Europe in 1949, there is much danger that United States exports will suffer a severe shrinkage.

Impractical to Continue Extensive Financial Aid Indefinitely

It would be impracticable, however, for the United States to continue the giving of such extensive financial assistance indefinitely. The burden already is extremely heavy on United States taxpayers. One important means of accomplishing the desired end is, of course, to reopen the channels of international trade and to place in the hands of European nations the means of earning dollars through exports to the United States. It is to this end that so much attention is now being given to the necessity of increasing import trade into the United States. A number of national associations, following the lead of government departments, have recently made pronouncements on this subject. The National Retail Dry Goods Association,

at its annual convention, established a committee to increase imports of non-competitive goods from Europe. Similarly, the National Council of American Importers, in a prepared statement, pointed out the necessity of increasing imports. Although imports in 1948 probably reached $7 billion, the highest figure on record, it was insufficient and inadequate in relation to gross national production and national income. "While the $7 billion of 1948 imports may be hailed by many as significant progress towards narrowing the dangerous import-export trade gap, nevertheless, if that record volume were to be adjusted product by product on the basis of prewar prices, plus a reasonable increase in line with price changes, the deficiencies of our import trade would be immediately apparent".

It is evident from the developing pressures that there is at last a realization of the importance to the economy of this country of import trade. It is highly probable that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will be passed at the present session of Congress in substantially the form requested by the President. More difficulty may be experienced with the passage of the legislation required in connection with the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the Havana Charter. Even if passage is secured, considerable delay probably will be experienced in putting into effect the required complementary changes in customs procedure, etc., which are necessary to ease the importation of goods into the United States.

Revision of Tariff Structure Recommended

There is indeed some agitation for customs reform. Only recently, after months of study, the United States Associates of the International Chamber of Commerce issued a report strongly recommending that Congress should take early action to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 in order to bring customs procedure into line with the commercial principles of the General Agreements on Trade and Tariffs. It urged a simplification of customs practices and sponsored a series of six specific changes relating to countervailing duties, valuation for duty purposes, conversion of foreign exchange, marks of origin, internal foreign taxes and penalty taxes. If these changes are accepted, it will greatly facilitate trade with this country.

Substantial progress already has been made, especially in the direction of lowering tariffs. It is probably not generally appreciated by Canadian exporters the extent to which rates of duty have been lowered, as compared with those prevailing in the United States under the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930. While most of the concessions are in the field of raw and semi-raw materials, some fabricated articles also benefit extensively. These make the United States market more accessible to Canadian products than heretofore and, if the trend now evident in regard to import trade continues, it should make possible a substantial extension of Canadian trade with the United States. Even now, with supplies in most lines still short, with ample money in the hands of consumers and with tariffs generally at a reasonable level, Canadian exporters would be well advised to review the United States market. In doing so, however, it should be borne in mind that this market is an extremely competitive one.

Poznan International Trade Fair to be Held in April

Canadian manufacturers, producers and merchants are invited by the management of the Poznan International Trade Fair to participate in or attend the Poznan Fair, Poland, to be held from April 23 to May 10, 1949.

Full information may be obtained from Mr. Tadeusz Wiewiorowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 89 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa.

Malayan Bandits Continue Raids Despite Security Measures

Extermination of lawlessness can only be achieved through a greater expenditure of money, men and materials—Attacks still made on rubber estates, tin mines, villages, police stations, railway lines and individuals—Balance of Canadian trade with Malaya on more favourable basis.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Straits dollar equals $0.47 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, January 20, 1949.—Lawlessness still prevails in Malaya, and its extermination can only be achieved through a greater expenditure of money, men and materials. Bandit raids on rubber estates, tin mines, villages, police stations, railway lines, and attacks on individuals continue, despite the expenditure of some S$270,000 per day on security measures. The authorities maintain that some of the trouble-making elements are led by Japanese, who apparently declined to capitulate. It is expected, however, that the completion of universal registration throughout Malaya will assist in tracking down the insurgent forces.

Exports from Canada to Malaya were valued at S$16,011,051 during the nine months ended last September, whereas shipments from this country to Canada were valued at S$36,215,364. The relationship between these totals is more favourable to Canada than in the past two years or before the war, when the ratio in favour of Malaya was frequently three or four to one.

Malayan imports from Canada in this period declined from S$19,600,000 to S$16,000,000, while Malaya's exports to the Canadian market have declined from S$44,700,000 to S$36,200,000, a somewhat higher percentage. It is impossible, however, to predict any continuance in this trend, as it appears certain that Canadian exports to Malaya must shortly undergo considerable reduction owing to intensified import controls. At the same time, it seems likely that Canadian purchases of rubber, tin, sago and other Malayan products will remain more or less constant. With the current rehabilitation of the pineapple industry, Canadian purchases of Singapore canned pineapple will add considerably to the value of Malaya's exports to the Canadian market.

The resumption of the trade in canned pineapple has been hampered by serious delays in expanding production of the fruit on new plantations and in procuring and installing new canning equipment. It is worthy of note, however, that despite these and other obstacles, imports of Singapore canned pineapple into Canada during July, August and September reached the creditable figure of S$85,000.

Purchases from Hard-currency Countries Rigidly Controlled

Import control regulations in force in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are at present operating more severely against imports from Canada and other hard-currency countries than ever before. In theory, the only Canadian products for which import licences are available are those listed in appendices to the Malayan Import Guide (information on products listed is available from the Asia Section, Foreign Trade Service, or Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa), and in numerous of these instances the permits are

based on quotas or granted only in special circumstances. In practice, permits are available at times for other goods which are in demand for industrial, rehabilitation or similar purposes.

There is no indication as to when these present controls on imports from hard-currency countries will be relaxed or rescinded, but it appears that any such alteration in policy cannot be expected for a considerable time. Meanwhile, Canadian supplies of goods subject to import licensing regulations must compete with those from all other hard-currency suppliers.

Exporters should bear in mind, when making offers to local connections, that import licence applications must be accompanied by evidence of genuine firm offers and, in a few instances, such as tinned and powdered milk, these offers must have been received directly from the manufacturer.

Keen Demand for Canadian Aluminum Exists

Canadian aluminum, in various forms, mainly sheets, is in keen demand in Malaya. It is sometimes imported in foils and other manufactured forms from the United Kingdom, Switzerland or other sources, but the metal, in any case, is almost invariably of Canadian origin.

Considerable quantities of kitchen equipment and other household utensils made from Canadian aluminum sheets have been produced in Singapore for some time. The principal local firm concerned is now engaged in expanding its plant and anticipates that demand for Canadian aluminum in various forms will shortly exceed previous imports by a wide margin. The processes involved are principally stamping and spinning.

Exports of aluminum, in various forms, from Malaya amounted to no more than S$29,000 in 1947 and remained at approximately the same level up to September, 1948, but may be expected to show substantial development during 1949.

Recent reports from firms engaged in the export of scrap metal from Singapore suggest that the f.o.b. value of such shipments during the past two years has been some S$4,000,000, the tonnage having been slightly less than 100,000. The greater part of these shipments has been destined for the United Kingdom, but substantial quantities have also been sent to the United States and Canada and smaller amounts to some South American markets.

Available supplies, which can be sold at the current average price of U.S.$20 per ton for standard specifications, have now been practically exhausted, the cost of collecting, sorting, cutting and delivery to seaboard of further stocks involving unduly heavy expenditure, mainly on labour charges. A ship which is now loading several thousand tons in Singapore, ostensibly for shipment to Halifax, will apparently be one of the last to carry such cargo from Malaya to North American markets. If imported into Canada, this cargo will bring the total of Canadian imports of scrap during the last two years to some 25,000 tons valued at almost S$2,000,000.

It is understood that the Singapore and Federation of Malaya governments are planning a number of schemes for improved educational and health facilities, road development and the modernization of agricultural and fisheries production. At least a portion of the substantial expenditure involved will be drawn from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Malayan University to be Established at Johore

In the field of education, plans are already under way to establish a Malayan university in Johore and now it is proposed to develop a scheme for the creation of technical schools in the principal centres of population. Additional hospitals, which are urgently required throughout the whole country, have been proposed as well as medical training schools

Singapore—Native craft on Singapore River, with the business section of the city in the background. Many of these craft are powered with diesel engines.

and T.B. treatment facilities. In the case of agriculture, some of the principal projects, in addition to experiments in mechanization and the rehabilitation of the pineapple industry which are now in progress, include an economic survey of small-holding agriculture, a plan to improve animal husbandry technique and the provision of planting material to the owners of small rubber estates. A modern fish marketing scheme is also suggested.

Certain funds have already been provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and, as further amounts become available from this and local sources, it is estimated that total expenditure may amount to S$500,000,000.

Bizonal Industrial Output Reaches New Postwar Peak

Frankfurt, February 24, 1949.—(FTS)—Industrial production in the Bizone of Germany rose during January to 80 per cent of the 1936 level, and for the seventh consecutive month since currency reform a new postwar record has been set. Postwar records were set in 12 of the 17 Bizonal industries for which figures are available. Output of petroleum and coal products led during January with a rise of 10 per cent over the previous month. The consumer goods industries registered the largest gains. This was attributed to the improved supply of raw materials. Textile and clothing output climbed 9 per cent; sawmills and woodworking, 7 per cent; paper and paper products, 5 per cent; and leather, chemicals and electrical equipment, 3 per cent.

Five other groups establishing postwar production records, but advancing in lesser degrees, were electricity and gas, iron and steel, machinery and optical goods, and coal and other kinds of mining.

Production of motor vehicles and non-ferrous metals remained equal to the previous month while only three groups declined during January. They were stones and earths, rubber, and glass and ceramics production.

Studies show that five groups are now producing at better than 1936 levels. They are electricity and gas, electrical equipment, glass and ceramics, rubber and rubber products, and mining excluding coal.

The percentage of increase during January was the smallest since currency reform, and an expected general levelling-off of production has occurred. The continuing shortage of electric power prevented further gains in many fields.

Pakistan Government Encourages The Establishment of Industries

Economy not sufficiently diversified—Manufacturing expansion is attempt to correct over-emphasis on agriculture—Many industries will commence operations as capital and labour become available.

By G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—Mr. Browne is at present on tour in Canada)

KARACHI.—Manufacturing expansion is being encouraged by the government of Pakistan in an attempt to correct the present over-emphasis on agriculture and to develop industry. It has been stated that, considering present day conditions, the economy of Pakistan is not sufficiently diversified. These additional enterprises, therefore, have been recommended, to commence operations as capital and labour become available: Four starch factories; five woollen spinning mills; two woollen textile plants; two vegetable oil mills; three caustic soda, one soda ash and five sulphuric acid plants. Recommendations were also made for a pulp and paper plant and match factory; ten tanneries; three cement plants; four hollow-ware and one sheet glass works; eight sugar mills; two soap and glycerine factories; two dockyards; three machine tool works; two heavy oil engine works; two iron and steel casting and forging plants; four agricultural implement factories; one bicycle and two sewing machine factories; and a plant for the manufacture of electrical equipment including electric motors, fans, switch gear and transformers. Co-ordination of these industries to avoid undesirable localization, as well as the implementation and execution of plans is to be the responsibility of the central government.

These recommendations were part of a long-term plan which visualizes a degree of self-sufficient and greatly increased industrial employment, more commensurate with the country's large population. It is not expected that they will have immediate, or even near-future effect, but in certain instances, particularly the textile, sugar and heavy chemical plants, there is much governmental and private activity. When it is realized that the industrial labour force of the country is only one-third that of Canada's, despite her six times greater population, the need for industrial development is clear.

Development is on Priority Basis

Pakistan has, however, a limited foreign income, and it is, therefore, impossible for every item to receive attention. Priority is consequently given to a few selected enterprises which will meet immediate needs. These are power equipment, both hydro and thermal, textile machinery, railway stores, and plants for the more efficient processing of the principal cash crops, cotton and jute.

Meanwhile, much work continues in the cottage industries. These are being used as one of the means by which an efficient labour force is trained for the more exacting mass production techniques when these latter, especially in the textile industries, are installed. The principal items produced in cottage or village industries are woollen carpets, embroideries, silk yarns and fabrics, fine hand-woven muslins, and coarse hand-loom cloth, pottery and earthenware, brassware, wooden presentation ware,

Pakistan—Empress Market, Karachi. The government of Pakistan is encouraging the expansion of manufacturing in an attempt to correct the present over-emphasis on agriculture and to develop industry.

"minakari" or enamel-ware, both on metal and wood, leather goods, including footwear and camel-skin articles, and a variety of small sundry presentation ware.

In the past, one of the difficulties experienced has been the lack of consistent standards of production, variations in materials, and uncertainty of markets. At present the government is considering plans by which a cottage industry can be supplied with rigid patterns or jigs to ensure complete standardization. The problem of bulk purchase and supply of raw materials and tools is also receiving attention. Many of the principles of decentralization of craft industries as practised by Japan are believed to be capable of profitable adoption by Pakistan crafts, with resultant increase in production, quality and saleability, and a correspondingly increased return to the cottage craftsman.

Industry Concentrated in Western Pakistan

Western Pakistan has 967 factories, employing 141,530 workers, as compared with 294 factories, employing 45,284 workers, in Eastern Pakistan. This is the most recent estimate of manufacturing establishments employing more than 20 wage-earners, based on a census taken before partition.

The major industries in Western Pakistan, which employ the largest labour force, are the cotton ginning and baling industry, the railway

25598 3½

workshops, followed by the general engineering trade, the cotton textile industry, and the ordnance factories. In Eastern Pakistan the leading industrial employer is the cotton textile trade, followed by the tea factories, and the jute baling industry. Labour employed in western Pakistan's leading five trades represents two-thirds of its total labour force, while Eastern Pakistan's leading three trades represent 55 per cent. In addition to these principal industries, there are many other more strictly manufacturing enterprises, such as furniture, metal spinning and turning foundries, re-rolling mills, some light electrical industry for fans, motor assembly, battery and lighting sets, steel furniture, tanning and leather goods, ready-made clothing, cement, glass, paints, glues, chemicals, soda ash and nitrates and salt. Others are the boot and shoe industry, carpet industry, woollen and silk spinning and weaving, surgical implements, cutlery, matches, tobacco, soap, drugs and medicines, breweries and distilleries, rubber goods, sawmills and machine tools. In addition, there are the food-processing industries, including sugar, dairy products, flour and rice mills, vegetable oil mills, fish oil extraction, tea and coffee factories, ice and aerated plants, bakeries, and fruit canning and preserving.

South African Railways Issue Marking Regulations

Johannesburg, February 9, 1949.—(FTS)—In an effort to minimize delays and losses in the delivery of imported goods, the South African Railways have promulgated regulations which prohibit the practice of using shipping marks such as initials of the consignee within a circle, triangle or other geometrical figure. Henceforth shippers are required to use the full name of the consignee on packing cases. Where the name is somewhat lengthy and embodies such terms as Trading, Manufacturing, Corporation or Company, these may be abbreviated or, if they serve no useful purpose in so far as identification is concerned, they may be omitted altogether.

Some examples of acceptable markings as given by the South African Railways are listed below:—

(1) "South African Wholesale Suppliers",
may be shown as "S.A. Wholesale Suppliers",
JOHANNESBURG *or* JHB.
via (port of entry) DURBAN *or* DNR.

(2) "The Union Wholesale Manufacturing Co. (Pty) Ltd.",
as "Union Wholesale Mfg. Co."
via (port of entry) PORT ELIZABETH *or* P.E.

(3) "The African Fancy Goods Trading Co. (Pty) Ltd."
as "African Fancy Goods Tdg. Co."
JOHANNESBURG *or* JHB.
via (port of entry) DURBAN *or* DNR.

It is expected that the railways will put these regulations into effect after a reasonable period from the date on which interested parties are notified. Canadian exporters are advised to mark cases in the approved manner and thus avoid unnecessary delays and possible losses in delivery.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Foreign Trade Service head office directory, as well as the directory of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, appears only in the last issue of each month.

More Authorizations Approved for Recovery Purchases in Canada

Total of $671,191,776 authorized by Economic Co-operation Administration for procurement in Canada over eleven months ending February 28, 1949—Canada receives 40 per cent of "off-shore" authorizations which total $1,665,018,218.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1949.—Authorizations for the procurement in Canada of supplies for countries participating in the European Recovery Program, approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration, amounted to $671,191,776 over a period of eleven months, ending February 28, 1949. New authorizations approved in February totalled $20,065,000.

Total authorizations approved by ECA amount to $4,831,133,967, of which ocean freight represents $419,408,650. "Off-shore" authorizations total $1,665,018,218, of which the Canadian provided 40 per cent.

Canadian Authorizations, by Commodities

	Total
Bread Grains—	
Wheat	$255,718,788
Rye	2,441,488
Flour	58,396,740
Mixed	122,000
Total	$316,679,016
Coarse Grains—	
Coarse grains (unspec.)	1,969,120
Barley	6,247,736
Flaxseed	5,801,534
Rapeseed and meal	522,756
Total	$ 14,541,146
Fats and Oils—	
Linseed oil	2,105,007
Miscellaneous fats and oils	1,909,000
Total	$ 4,014,007
Oilcake and Meal—	
Linseed cake or meal	743,300
Oilcake and/or meal	2,068,683
Fish meal	526,261
Total	$ 3,338,244
Livestock, Animal Products—	
Meat (excl. bacon)	10,550,000
Bacon	44,900,000
Hog liver	13,740
Cheese	10,000,000
Hides and skins	1,451,400
Leather	1,076,000
Total	$ 67,991,140
Fish—	
Fish (salted)	659,000*
Wood and Wood Products—	
Pulpwood	826,000
Lumber and sawmill products	34,560,748
Woodpulp	16,464,500
Paper and products	21,780,510
Total	$ 73,631,758
Industrial Equipment (including spare parts)—	
Machine tools	157,900
Textile machinery	499,125
Electrical equipment	324,666
Electrode paste	74,500
Agricultural machinery	7,933,102

Canadian Authorizations, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Industrial Equipment (including spare parts)—*Concluded*	Total
Precision instruments	$ 49,200
Trucks	1,090,700
Tractors	3,359,986
Metal-working machinery	341,000
Aircraft parts	5,600
Miscellaneous	11,687,332
Total	$ 25,523,111
Metals, Minerals and Alloys—	
Aluminum	53,738,215
Copper	46,711,200
Lead	23,664,000
Zinc	21,361,607
Nickel	3,399,570
Non-ferrous metals (unspec.)	439,200
Cobalt	134,600
Pyrites	188,000
Ferro-alloys	1,548,600
Brass	198,850
Asbestos	2,335,000
Ferro-silicon	21,300
Non-metallic minerals	2,312,410
Total	$156,052,552
Textiles—	
Wool fabrics	100,000
Cotton yarn	30,900
Canvas	15,120
Miscellaneous	232,935
Total	$ 378,955
Chemicals and Products—	
Fertilizer	3,349,887
Paraffin wax	125,600
Rubber (synthetic)	451,000
Miscellaneous	2,716,580
Total	$ 6,643,067
Marine Equipment—	
Ships, complete	1,759,000
Barge parts	58,000
Total	$ 1,817,000
Plants and Plant Products—	
Fruits and vegetables	250,000
Lecithin soya	8,200
Dried peas	98,000
Miscellaneous	884,580
Total	$ 1,240,780
Grand total	$671,191,776

Canadian Authorizations, by Countries

Austria—	
Rye	$ 1,308,960
Rapeseed	475,256
Linseed oil	1,281,255
Linseed cake or meal	200,000
Hides and skins	1,101,400
Lumber and sawmill products	42,000
Agric. equipment, except tractors	97,000
Miscellaneous industrial materials	4,000
Copper	460,740
Nickel	80,000
Ferro-alloys	295,000
Non-metallic minerals	55,000
Canvas	15,120
Textile products	175,000
Total	$ 5,590,731
Belgium—	
Wheat	1,298,385
Barley	1,465,000
Paper and products	100,000

Canadian Authorizations, by Countries—*Continued*

Belgium—*Concluded*	
Aluminum	$ 865,000
Lead	2,736,000
Nickel	30,000
Total	$ 6,494,385
Bizone Germany—	
Miscellaneous fats and oils	1,909,000
Oilcake and meal	632,000
Hides and skins	90,000
Paper and products	8,188,000
Nickel	1,174,570
Cobalt	134,600
Ferro-alloys	515,600
Asbestos	150,000
Total	$ 12,793,770
China—	
Fertilizer	114,169
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	420,000
Total	$ 534,169
Denmark—	
Barley	2,423,800
Oilcakes and meals	119,276
Fish meal	526,261
Agricultural equipment, except tractors	225,000
Tractors	98,514
Miscellaneous industrial equipment and spare parts	2,610,792
Aluminum	265,215
Copper	569,000
Lead	150,000
Zinc	300,000
Synthetic rubber	60,000
Ships, complete	1,759,000
Miscellaneous seeds	74,000
Total	$ 8,983,830
France—	
Flaxseed	2,124,456
Linseed cake or meal	166,000
Oilcake and meal	330,000
Hog liver	13,740
Lumber and sawmill products	370,000
Woodpulp	364,500
Paper and products	660,000
Machine tools	70,000
Electrical equipment	10,000
Trucks	241,000
Metal working machinery	35,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment and spare parts	12,255,625
Aluminum	1,420,000
Copper	4,430,900
Lead	974,000
Zinc	2,506,607
Nickel	1,800,000
Non-ferrous metals (unspec.)	537,000*
Pyrites	188,000
Ferro chrome	255,000
Brass	148,850
Asbestos	185,000
Non-metallic minerals	1,997,000
Textile products	40,000
Fertilizer	2,540,000
Paraffin wax	119,000
Rubber (synthetic)	391,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	497,000
Miscellaneous seeds	650,000
Total	$ 34,235,678
French North Africa—	
Paper and products	27,000
Agricultural equipment, except tractors	63,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	300,000

Canadian Authorizations, by Countries—*Continued*

French North Africa—*Concluded*	
Trucks	$ 31,000
Copper	255,000
Total	$ 676,000
French Overseas Territories—	
Electrical equipment	36,000
Trucks	154,000
Metal-working machinery	85,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	216,000
Fish and fish products	150,000
Agricultural machinery	20,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	118,000
Total	$ 779,000
French Zone, Germany—	
Aluminum	456,000
Nickel	85,000
Non-ferrous metals (unspec.)	825,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	130,000*
Ferro silicon	21,300
Miscellaneous inedible animal and vegetable products	3,000
Total	$ 1,260,300
Greece—	
Hides and skins	260,000
Fish and fish products	1,090,000*
Lumber and sawmill products	920,000
Paper and products	225,000
Agricultural equipment, except tractors	110,000
Aluminum	480,000
Non-ferrous metals (unspec.)	14,200
Fertilizer	718
Tractors	55,000
Total	$ 974,918
Iceland—	
Wheat flour	270,000
Mixed bread grains	122,000
Coarse grains (unspec.)	132,000
Nitro-fertilizer	275,000
Miscellaneous seeds	45,000
Total	$ 844,000
Ireland—	
Wheat	2,252,480
Coarse grains (unspec.)	98,000
Linseed, cake or meal	80,065
Leather	156,000
Lumber and sawmill products	1,336,748
Woodpulp	393,000
Paper and products	987,510
Electrical equipment	87,150
Agricultural machinery	413,410
Trucks	60,000
Ferro alloys	83,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	1,348,132
Non-metallic minerals	70,410
Miscellaneous textiles	17,935
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	66,580
Fruits and vegetables	250,000
Miscellaneous seeds	238,580
Total	$ 7,939,000
Italy—	
Fish (salted)	281,000
Lumber and sawmill products	240,000
Agricultural equipment, except tractors	127,000
Copper	1,046,800
Total	$ 1,694,800
Netherlands—	
Wheat and grain	6,788,459
Flaxseed	1,373,878
Linseed oil	823,752
Linseed cake or meal	3,635,342
Leather	20,000

Canadian Authorizations, by Countries—*Concluded*

Netherlands—*Concluded*	
Pulpwood	$ 826,000
Lumber and sawmill products	1,028,000
Machine tools	50,000
Agricultural equipment, except tractors	145,000
Precision instruments	20,000
Tractors	30,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment and spare parts	612,000
Aluminum	2,850,000
Copper	520,000
Lead	500,000
Nickel	230,000
Metallic ores and concentrates	20,000
Ferro alloys	400,000
Brass	50,000
Non-metallic minerals	40,000
Wool fabrics	100,000
Miscellaneous chemicals	440,000
Lecithin (soya)	8,200
Miscellaneous seeds	124,000
Total	$ 20,634,631
Norway—	
Wheat	2,384,000
Rye	295,539
Coarse grain (unspec.)	570,000
Barley	851,880
Electrode paste	74,500
Lead	25,000
Cotton yarn	30,900
Total	$ 4,231,819
Sweden—	
Electrical equipment	22,016
Aluminum	282,000
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	15,000
Non-metallic minerals	150,000
Paraffin wax	6,600
Miscellaneous chemicals	150,000
Total	$ 625,616
Turkey—	
Agricultural equipment, except tractors	404,000
Tractors	2,011,000
Total	$ 2,415,000
United Kingdom—	
Wheat	246,356,629
Wheat flour	58,126,740
Meat (excl. bacon)	10,550,000
Bacon	44,900,000
Cheese	10,000,000
Hides and skins	900,000
Lumber and sawmill products	30,624,000
Woodpulp	22,700,000
Paper and products	4,600,000
Textile machinery	459,000
Electrical equipment	151,000
Agricultural machinery	1,600,000
Trucks	523,000
Metal-working machines	128,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	936,000
Aluminum	47,120,000
Copper	39,428,760
Lead	19,031,000
Zinc	18,555,000
Non-ferrous metals (unspec.)	350,000
Asbestos	2,000,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	1,445,000
Total	$560,484,129
Grand total	$671,191,776

*Represents a minus item. This may be explained by the fact that the Economic Co-operation Administration has either cancelled or reduced the amount of an authorization, which figure has been published prior to the processing and publication of the original authorization.

Increased Egyptian Cotton Yield Obtained High Prices Last Year

Crop estimated at 8,584,000 cantars, compared with 6,216,000 in previous season—Total visible supply less than that of 1947 due to selling of government stocks—Prices, at most times, out of line with competitive world levels.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's note: This is the third in a series of articles on economic conditions in Egypt, prepared by Mr. Boyer for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

CAIRO, January 24, 1949.—Cotton production in Egypt for 1948 was estimated at 8,584,000 cantars, compared with 6,216,000 in the previous season. However, the total supply of 8,912,000 cantars at the end of the year is somewhat less than the 9,226,000 reported at the end of 1947. The reduction in total visible supply is largely due to heavy selling of cotton stocks held by the government during 1948.

Cotton acreage was larger in 1948, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of land planted to wheat and other cereals. The 1947-48 season was exceedingly active and, on the whole, successful. In February, prices rose sensationally and, although the market levelled out at mid-year, it was not until August that a definite downward tendency set in. Exports during the season amounted to nearly 8 million cantars with an estimated value of £E120 million. This expansion in exports helped to effect a gradually improved statistical position at the end of the season. The total visible supply was estimated at 11,601,000 cantars as compared with 12,249,000 cantars at the end of the 1946-47 season.

The high prices of Egyptian cotton prevailing throughout last season (prices which, at most times, were out of line with competitive world prices) were maintained only as a result of large purchases by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and India, countries which, to a certain extent, were obliged to purchase in a soft-currency market. Later in the year, the Egyptian government made it a policy to offer government stocks of cotton at reduced prices against payments in hard currencies. These government auctions had a certain effect in reducing spot prices on the Alexandria market and, since the opening of the new season, these have declined by about 20 per cent.

The 1948 wheat harvest was slightly larger in volume, amounting to 1,080,000 tons as compared with 1,044,000 tons in 1947. The onion harvest is virtually the same as that of 1947, being 4,000,000 cantars as compared with 4,605,000 cantars for the previous year.

Country May Become Exporter of Petroleum Products

The latest oil discoveries indicate that Egypt may, before long, become an exporter of petroleum products. Oil wells existing at present are capable of producing 3 million tons annually, which is about three-quarters of the country's present requirements. Additional prospecting now in progress, which has had considerable success recently, is almost certain to lead to the development of new resources at least equal to those known at present. Additional refineries are needed to handle even the present production potential, so that Egypt will be neither self-sufficient nor an exporter until refinery capacity is increased.

The first newsprint mill in Egypt started production in mid-October. The anticipated output of this mill is ten tons per day and the pulp used is made from sugar cane and marsh grass.

In March, the foundation stone was laid for the proposed hydro-electric station at Assuan. When completed in 1953, it is expected to produce 487,000 horse-power.

Early in the year, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry engaged a group of experts to advise Egyptian industry with a view to achieving a competitive position, regardless of tariff protection. These advisers are drawn from Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany. One is to advise industry in general on efficient operation; another is concerned specially with steel and iron; a third with the food-canning industry and the fourth with chemicals, particularly chemical by-products from vegetable matter.

Plans for the establishment of fertilizer factories are well advanced, but actual construction is likely to be slow owing to the difficulty in obtain-

Egypt—Wheat harvested, cleaned and threshed by a Canadian combine rice harvester at the State Farm at Sakha. Among those present are: H. E. Mohammed el Kelany Bey, Under Secretary of State for Agriculture, Dr. Aczel, of the Agricultural and Industrial Company, Alexandria, and J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

ing the required machinery. One such plant to be installed at Suez hopes, in two years' time, to produce 250 thousand tons of calcium nitrate annually. Another plans an annual production of 30,000 tons of super-phosphates to be derived from the rock phosphates of Upper Egypt.

Martial Law Tended to Cloak Labour Unrest

There were no major labour disputes in 1948, but a certain amount of unrest continued to make itself felt in some of the principal industries, such as the textile and cigarette factories. The institution of martial law in the middle of May as a result of the situation in Palestine and the increased police powers resulting from it have, however, tended to cloak such unrest and there were no reports of strikes of any importance in the second half of the year.

The law on conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes, which had been under consideration for about four years, was finally passed by Parliament in the last session and has been promulgated as Law 105 of 1948. This law restricts the industries in which arbitration is compulsory, and introduces a more reasonable procedure to take the place of the present arbitration boards.

Considerable future legislation has been promised. Recommendations for a National Insurance Scheme have been prepared for submission to Parliament. A first draft has also been prepared by the Ministry of Social Affairs of a bill for the fixing of agricultural wages by local wage boards. Proposals have also been announced to make it compulsory for all unemployed to register at labour exchanges where these exist and to make it illegal for employers to engage workers except through a labour exchange. An inter-departmental committee has been set up to study the draft law on employment permits for foreigners.

The Egyptian government's official cost-of-living index declined very slightly during 1948, from 281·2 in January to 280·4 in November; (June to August, 1939=100). This is based on the budget of the relatively low-salaried class of a junior Egyptian clerk and it cannot be said that the urban population in general, particularly the foreign communities, have yet experienced any real reduction in the cost of living. It is still above the level of 274·4 to which it had fallen by June, 1947.

Liége and Brussels International Fairs to be Held at Same Time

The first International Fair of Liége and the 23rd International Fair of Brussels will both be held this year from April 30 to May 15. These similar dates are the result of an agreement between the two fairs, each of which has its own particular character.

In Brussels, samples from every phase of Belgian production will be shown, whereas in Liége, products of metallurgy, mechanical construction and electrical energy will be displayed.

Advance Payments Made to New Zealand Apple and Pear Growers

Wellington.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Apple and Pear Board made advance payments to growers forwarding early fruit at 6s. 8d. per bushel (about $1.33 Canadian), which was the same price as last year, for fancy and commercial grades and 5s. (about $1.00 Canadian) for the minimum grade. These prices applied until January 31, 1949.

Production in 1948-49 of various New Zealand fruits has been estimated in bushels as follows: Apples, 2,408,000; pears, 332,000; apricots, 126,000; peaches, 357,000; nectarines, 48,000; plums, 86,000; cherries, 12,000; and quinces, 29,000.

Consumer Income in United States Continued to Rise in Past Year

Estimated at $211·5 billion in 1948 as compared with $195·2 billion in 1947 and $178·1 billion in 1946—Reflects full employment, high wages, large industrial and agricultural incomes—While retail sales reached record high, rise was more moderate over the year.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of three articles on business conditions in the United States during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1949.—Reflecting full employment, high wages, large industrial and agricultural incomes, consumers' income continued to rise, and in 1948 it was estimated at $211,500,000,000 as compared with $195,200,000,000 in 1947 and $178,100,000,000 in 1946. Income after deducting taxes was placed at $190,000,000,000 as against $174,000,000,000 in 1947. However, after allowing for changes in consumer prices, the income per capita was about the same for the two years. During the year there were some signs that the heavy consumer demands built up during the war years were beginning to decline.

Consumption expenditures continued to increase in 1948 and, for the year, were estimated at $177,000,000,000 as compared with $165,000,000,000 in 1947. Consumption expenditure ceased to go up faster than disposable personal income, and a larger portion of the personal income appeared to be going into investment such as housing, farms, and other unincorporated business.

Although retail sales in 1948 were above those of the previous year, the rise was more moderate and reflected a diminution in the rate of advance of non-durable-goods purchases which, in turn, indicated the catching-up of consumer needs. Retail sales recorded a decline in the last quarter of the year as a result of a lag in the sales of durable goods, particularly in house furnishings and building materials. The Department of Commerce preliminary estimates for 1948 place retail sales at a record total of $129,775,000,000 as compared with $118,328,000,000 in 1947, an increase of 9·6 per cent. Sales of durable goods amounted to $36,195,000,000, an increase of 19 per cent over the 1947 total of $30,392,000,000, while non-durable goods totalled $93,580,000,000 as against $87,936,000,000 in the previous year, a gain of 6·4 per cent.

Sales of Automotive Products, Building Materials and Hardware Increased

In the durable goods group, sales of automotive products amounted to $17,505,000,000 or 48 per cent of the total, and were 19 per cent over the 1947 sales of $13,778,000,000. Sales of building materials and hardware were the next largest item in this group and totalled $10,830,000,000 as against $9,092,000,000 in the previous year. Sales of house furnishings amounted to $6,670,000,000 as compared with $6,213,000,000 in 1947, while jewellery sales declined for the second year in succession and were placed at $1,190,000,000 in 1948 as against $1,309,000,000 in 1947.

In the non-durable group, the largest sales were recorded for food products, which totalled $31,845,000,000 in 1948 as against $29,584,000,000

in the previous year. Sales of general merchandise amounted to $16,965,000,000, or almost $900,000,000 over the 1947 total of $16,003,000,000. Sales by eating and drinking establishments were estimated at $12,610,000,000, or slightly above the previous year's total of $12,485,000,000. Sales by apparel stores were placed at $9,850,000,000, while sales by filling stations were estimated at $6,340,000,000 for 1948. Drug store sales totalled $3,690,000,000 for the year, or almost the same as in 1947.

Pattern of Price Changes Very Uneven

During 1948 the pattern of price changes was very uneven, which was brought about by the harvesting of large crops, disappearance of the war-created backlog demand for many products, availability of a greater variety of products, and a drop in inventory buying. At the close of the year wholesale prices were just below the level of December, 1947, and four per cent below the peak reached in August, 1948. On the other hand, consumers' prices, which also reached their peak in August, 1948, were three per cent higher than in December, 1947, and one per cent lower than in last August.

In the first quarter of 1948 there was a sharp break in farm prices, while industrial prices remained steady. However, as a result of an increased defence program, the authorization of the European Recovery Program, tax reductions, and higher wages, prices moved upward and reached their peak in August. This was followed by a sharp decline in food prices, resulting from large crops. The industrial price index showed declines in textiles, hides and leather, lumber, and chemicals, but these were offset by continued increases in the prices of metals and metal products.

The following table, compiled by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, shows the commodity price level (1927-1929 equal 100) at the end of 1948, as compared with the level at the close of 1947:

Index of Commodity Prices

	December	
	1948	1947
General index	175.2	182.1
Grains	169.2	252.2
Foods	184.0	207.2
Textiles	154.5	169.6
Fuels	182.5	165.8
Iron and steel	170.0	144.0
Non-ferrous metals	175.6	143.4
Building materials	215.7	220.4
Paint materials	210.9	230.2
Chemicals	107.1	111.3
Pulp and paper	195.7	174.2

The general index recorded a decline of 5·3 per cent from a year ago, and contrasts with an increase in 1947 of 17 per cent and in 1946 of 37 per cent. Declines were recorded in the price levels of grains, foods, textiles, building materials, paint materials, and chemicals, and ranged from 2·8 per cent to 32·8 per cent. On the other hand, gains of 8 to 20 per cent were recorded in the price levels of fuels, paper, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals.

Although there was a sharp decline in the annual rate of Federal Government cash receipts in the latter part of 1948, actual cash receipts were above those of 1947, and were accompanied by a decrease in Federal cash payments. The Treasury was able to pay off approximately $8,500,000,000 of marketable issues, such as 90-day bills, one-year certificates, notes, and long-term bonds. While most of this was paid by June 30, 1948, the Treasury paid close to $3,000,000,000 from trust funds and saving bond sale receipts in the second half of the year. The Federal Reserve

Board reported a decrease in excess reserves, demand deposits, and loans and investments. New financing recorded a decline from the previous year, but expenditures for new plants and equipment were at a record level in 1948. The turnover of stocks traded was above that of 1947 but below the 1946 level. Despite the wide fluctuations in the advance and declines of stock prices, the market closed with very little difference from the opening session of 1948. Bonds called for payment before maturity in the past year were down to the lowest total since 1933. Dividend payments were the highest since the war and were estimated at about $5,750,000,000 for 1948 as compared with $5,174,000,000 in 1947.

Federal Cash Receipts Increased While Payments Declined

Federal Government cash receipts from the public increased in the first half of 1948 but declined in the second half after income taxes were reduced. Nevertheless, cash receipts for the year were estimated at $45,200,000,000 as against $44,300,000,000 in 1947, a gain of $900,000,000. At the same time, Federal cash payments were estimated at $36,900,000,000 for 1948 as compared with $38,600,000,000 in the previous year, a decrease of $1,700,000,000. The excess of cash receipts is estimated at $8,300,000,000 for 1948, but they dropped from an annual rate of $12·5 billion to $4 billion from the first to the second half of the year.

Average excess reserves of the Federal Reserve System for December, 1948, were estimated at $797,000,000 as compared with $987,000,000 for December, 1947. Demand deposits of the member banks averaged $72,640,000,000 as against the December, 1947, average of $73,528,000,000. Loans and investments amounted to $95,707,000,000 as compared with the December, 1947, total of $97,846,000,000, a decrease of just over $2,000,000,000. This decline was attributed to a decrease in government investments, as loans were above the 1947 total. Loans for December, 1948, amounted to $36,321,000,000 as against $32,628,000,000 for December, 1947, while total investments amounted to $59,386,000,000 as compared with $65,218,000,000 for December, 1947. Of the total investments, $52,012,000,000 were accounted for by government investments, as against $57,914,000,000 for government investments in December of the previous year.

New Financing for Refunding Purposes Lower

Total financing for new capital and for refunding purposes reversed the trend of the past few years and recorded a small decline in 1948. This decline, however, was attributed to the decrease in the amount of new financing for refunding purposes rather than in the amount for new capital. Total financing in the past year was estimated at $9,683,000,000 as compared with $9,691,000,000 in 1947, a decrease of $8,000,000. Of the total new securities offered, $8,555,000,000 was for new financing and $1,128,000,000 for refunding purposes. The corresponding figures for 1947 were $7,566,000,000 for new capital and $2,125,000,000 for refunding.

Corporate financing for 1948 is placed at $5,925,000,000 as compared with $6,269,000,000 in the previous year, a decline of 5·8 per cent. Of the total corporate financing, $5,648,000,000 was for new capital, a gain of 18 per cent over the 1947 total of $4,787,000,000, while $277,000,000 was for refunding purposes as against $1,482,000,000 in 1947. Government financing recorded a substantial gain in 1948 and amounted to $3,748,000,000 as compared with $2,933,000,000 in the previous year. Foreign government financing amounted to $10,000,000 in 1948, a sharp decrease from the 1947 total of $245,000,000. There were no foreign government issues for refinancing in the past year, but in 1947 financing for refunding purposes totalled $177,000,000 and for new capital $68,000,000.

Business expenditure for new plant and equipment again set a new record in 1948, but the increase has been due entirely to rising construction costs and equipment prices. Capital expenditures for the year are estimated at $18,840,000,000 as compared with $16,180,000,000 in 1947, an increase of 16·4 per cent. The manufacturing industry has increased its capacity by more than one half since 1939, and probably by more than one quarter since 1945. In the past year, the manufacturing industry spent approximately $8,180,000,000 for new plants and equipment, or 9·6 per cent more than the 1947 total of $7,460,000,000. Commercial and miscellaneous groups spent $5,280,000,000, and electric and gas utilities about $2,610,000,000.

Charcoal Iron Plant is Beginning of Heavy Secondary Industry in Western Australia

Provides sound base for long-range development plan—Plant is located near Perth, where large deposits of low-grade iron ore and timber suitable for conversion to charcoal available.

MELBOURNE.—(FTS)—Successful operation of an unusual charcoal iron industry by the government of Western Australia is the beginning of a long-range plan to provide a sound base for a heavy secondary industry in that section. Begun in January, 1948, output from the plant is very small.

The plant is located at Wundowie, only forty miles from Perth. This site was selected because of the presence of large deposits of low-grade iron ore, and because the surrounding country is heavily timbered with growth considered unsuitable for milling but very satisfactory for conversion to charcoal. The conventional use of coke as blast furnace fuel is not possible, since Western Australian coal deposits have not as yet been proven suitable for coking. In addition, other basic material requirements, such as fluxes and sands, are obtainable nearby.

Modern Equipment Has Been Installed

With technical assistance from Broken Hill Proprietary, the Western Australian government has erected a conventional type of blast furnace. Associated with this is a modern charcoal oven combined with a wood distillation plant. The feeding of wood into the charcoal producer, and the feeding of the charcoal, iron ore and other portions of the blast furnace charge into the blast furnace is completely automatic. Operations required 0·8 ton of charcoal to produce one ton of pig iron, and daily output is currently at 30 tons of pig iron. The blast furnace has a capacity of 12,000 tons per annum.

Operations are reported to be efficient and profitable when by-products are also considered. The annual output of 12,000 tons of pig iron is currently valued at £72,000. The by-products from the wood-distillation process are valued as follows: 500 tons of glacial acetic acid, £27,000; 120,000 gallons of wood naphtha, £5,600; and, tar in an unspecified quantity. All the pig iron and all the by-products are consumed within the state.

Recently, a Royal Commission reported that the claims for the project had been vindicated by results in the first months of operation. It has always been realized, however, that the unique venture could be of only minor assistance and that the imperative need was for a large-scale conventional iron and steel industry.

Local Conditions Favour Output And Sales of Indian Plastics

Heavy local demand for cheap products and abundance of necessary raw materials—Competition from imported goods increased as result of relaxation of import restrictions—Question of tariff protection for local industry under consideration by government.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian)

NEW DELHI.—Development of the Indian plastics industry is comparatively recent, little progress having been made until the wartime period. Nevertheless, owing to the unlimited demand for cheap plastic consumers' goods and the country's potential wealth of the necessary raw materials, it has wide possibilities for expansion. During the last few months, however, the industry has had to face severe competition from the plastics goods imported, under a more liberal import control program, from sterling and soft-currency countries, so much so that the All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Association has approached the government, through the Ministry of Industry and Supply, with a request for a revision of its import control policy.

The industry now comprises more than fifty units engaged in different branches of production, such as moulding, and the manufacture of fabricating powder and moulds. About 50,000,000 rupees have been invested in the industry, which provides employment for about 10,000 workers. The capacity of the different types of machinery operated by the Indian industry is as follows:

Machinery in Operation

Type of machinery	No.	Capacity in tons	Maximum consuming capacity in tons
Compression moulding presses	170	3,700	1,500
Injection moulding machines	100	250	2,000
Extrusion machines	20	1″ to 2″	....
Fabrication machines	..	....	700

A wide range of goods is produced, including domestic articles such as cups, saucers, plates, etc., electric goods, cosmetic containers, stationery requisites and educational toys by the compression moulding process; combs, buttons, toothbrush handles, etc., by the injection moulding process; and tubes by the extrusion process. Consumption of plastics goods in India in 1935 was estimated at 500 tons and currently at not more than 1,500 tons. According to statistics, about 2,000 tons of plastic moulded articles and nearly 500 tons of articles from fabricating materials are produced annually. However, it is estimated that the amount produced exceeds the requirements of the local market, and it is probable that further imports of plastic goods from foreign sources will expose the industry to severe competition.

The Indian Tariff Board is still considering the question of protection for the local industry, which was submitted in August last, and, until its report is published, it is unlikely that the government will make an exception to its policy of liberalizing imports in keeping with its anti-inflationary measures. It is noteworthy that, despite the general upward trend in com-

modity prices, the industry has not exploited the public by charging excessive prices, so that few units have declared more than a five per cent dividend. The following table illustrates successive reductions in the prices of some products:

Comparative Prices of Plastic Products

	1945	1946	1947	1948
		Rupees per gross		
Soap cases	60	52	42	38
Shaving cups	21	20	18	13

The costs of production are still high in India as compared with those prevailing in many other countries, and there is a severe shortage of suitable technical personnel. A delegation now touring the western industrial countries is attempting to remedy this by inducing foreign technicians to come to India.

Hong Kong Places Third Order for Canadian Dairy Cattle

Hong Kong—Unloading dairy cattle received from Canada for the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company, Limited, which has just placed a third order within a year for livestock from this country. The initial order was for 105, while the second consignment of fifty heifers has recently been received. Five calves were born en route to the Far East.

Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 30 to June 10, 1949, will be published from week to week in this column.

Yugoslavia will be represented at the trade fair next summer for the first time, five trading companies being represented in seven trade classifications. Products in the chemicals class include opium, raw and alkaloid; acids; sodas, both ammonia and caustic; insecticides; lead acetates; oils, aromatic and essential; and pyrethrum. The drug sundries include, novelties of leather and wallets, smokers' accessories, pipes, pipe bowls, cigarettes, tobaccos and sponges.

Quicksilver will be displayed along with alloys, metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous, non-metallic minerals, ores, ore concentrates and other mining products of the country in the iron and steel classification. In the building materials division, they are showing cement, parquette flooring, gypsum, hardwoods, softwoods and plywoods, ornamental stones, tannin, veneers, marbles, paints, glass, and timber.

Household-furnishing interests will have a chance to see what the Yugoslavs are selling in the way of bedding, table covers, and oriental and Tchillims carpets. Their national handicraft will be displayed in wearing apparel and novelties, embroidered blouses and fancy embroidery, laces and other textile products.

A display of leather goods will include furs and hides, buckskins, calfskins, doeskins, pigskins and sheepskins, leather handbags and travelling requisites, coats, and novelties.

In the food and beverage class they will show canned fish, sardines and anchovies, dried fruits, fruit juices, smoked meats, salamis, cheese, alcohol and native alcoholic beverages.

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A group of 27 exhibitors from Italy includes nine firms displaying wines, vermouths and liqueurs in the food and beverage section. In other trade categories, 18 firms will show a wide range of products including: coral cameos, embroidery, dolls, pipes, artistic furniture, including the celebrated Florentine craftsmanship in gilt frames for mirrors and pictures, lamps and chandeliers. The textile exhibit includes fine Italian silks in foulards and scarves. Adding and calculating machines will be shown along with toys, coffee-making machinery, confectionery-making machinery, children's bicycles, toys, ceramics and typical Italian furniture and handicrafts. They are also sending mirrors and lenses of various kinds.

* * * *

A total of 26 new English textile firms, as well as a Scottish manufacturer of tartan cloth, is joining the large British representation in this field. They will display wool fashion fabrics in saxonies, sports tweeds, twist suitings, velours, bourcles, cap cloths, ladies' mantlings, costume cloths, blankets, tropical suitings, gabardines, Harris tweeds, flannels, dressing-gown cloths, blazer cloths, serges, cheviots, tartans and a wide range of dress goods.

A British chemicals firm will display its line of aromatic chemicals and compounds, industrial, laboratory, pharmaceutical and photographic chemicals and horticultural products. A British firm manufacturing vertical and radial drilling machines is also taking space.

A display of silk umbrellas will be presented by the French textile people, which should interest the fashion trade.

Scottish firms will be exhibiting in the heavy machinery class and in the household appliance category.

* * * *

The Canadian Monthly Management Meeting of The Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass., is to be held at Toronto during the first week in June, in order to allow members to spend several days at the Canadian International Trade Fair. The Foxboro Company manufactures meters, control and recording devices, for use in connection with steam, gas and liquids.

* * * *

The first shipment of goods has arrived and is being held in customs until the Trade Fair "Free Port" is established. The goods are from Czechoslovakia and include two automobiles. They are described as being long, low and ultra-streamlined in the European fashion, with speed to burn. With the British cars scheduled to show at the fair, they will form the European section of the automotive display.

* * * *

A large number of Peruvian business visitors is expected to visit the fair. C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, has requested 100 application forms for hotel accommodation. Last year Peru was represented in the leather goods section.

Unusually Poor Coffee Crop in Nicaragua Has Serious Economic Repercussions

Combination of circumstances results in lowest yield since 1912—Crop reported to be only between 10 and 20 per cent of previous year's output—Canadian exporters to this market can expect further reduction in business.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, February 24, 1949.—Nicaragua's economic situation worsened during the last half of 1948, due to a disastrous coffee crop. A combination of circumstances has reduced the 1948-49 crop to the lowest since 1912. Reports in some quarters place the crop at only between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the previous year's output. Coffee production and sales abroad have been the hope of Nicaragua recuperating her depleted dollar resources, and the serious effects of a crop failure can be appreciated.

Restrictions on the issuance of import permits have been tightened and the value of the cordoba on the black market has fallen to about 6·65 to the United States dollar. Rumours have been reported of a government intention to devaluate the cordoba, but no confirmation of this action has been forthcoming.

Canadian exporters to Nicaragua can expect a further reduction in business, except in those lines which are essential to the country's health and economy. Up to date, import licences have been granted only up to the amount of foreign exchange available, and payments abroad have been fairly prompt.

It is early in the new year when the proceeds from coffee sales usually stimulate business, but this year the commercial activity of the country is at a very low ebb. The greatly reduced dollar income will affect a large section of the population, resulting in reduced sales in practically all commodities.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

Canadian firms interested in any inquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the inquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of inquiries may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with inquiries, the name of the inquirer, file number of the inquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

100. **Belgian Congo**—Etablissements Sidis & Freres, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, are interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers in the market for tools and aluminum corrugated roofing sheets. File: C.E. 334.

101. **Belgian Congo**—C. J. Mikeleidis, Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, wishes to contact Canadian manufacturers in the market for cheap aluminum utensils for native trade, including cake tins, pans, coffee percolators, drip coffee makers, etc.; parts for Singer sewing machines, and cheap sole leather for native trade. File: C.E. 335.

102. **Belgian Congo**—Econome Freres, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, are interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of kraft paper and linseed oil. File: C.E. 336.

103. **Belgian Congo**—General Agencies, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, are interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of any hardware lines; plastic flat beads for natives; moulded furniture trim, in beech, maple, birch or fir. File: C.E. 337.

104. **Belgian Congo**—Elakat, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, is interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of farm equipment; Eclipse and Geigy spraying equipment; dairy utensils, including milk cans, buckets, etc.; harness equipment and saddlery in general; frozen meat. File: C.E. 338.

105. **Belgian Congo**—Eliezer Saragossi, Luluabourg, Belgian Congo, is interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of enamelware—cups, 9 cm. x 8 cm. with handles, bowls or basins with diameter of 14-16-18-20-45-50 and 60 cm.; cheap waste cotton blankets for natives, size about 1m 80 cm. x 1m. 60 cm. File: C.E. 339.

106. **Belgian Congo**—Charles de Weerdt, Costermansville, Belgian Congo, is interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of construction material of all kinds; and all types of boats for use on Lake Kivu, both with and without motors. File: C.E. 340.

107. **Belgian Congo**—Kivumeuble, Costermansville, Belgian Congo, is interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of house furnishings—upholstery leather and textiles, electric fixtures and appliances, novelties for the home, blankets and motor robes and leather luggage; construction materials—in general, plywood, builders' hardware and woodworking machinery. File: C.E. 341.

108. **Belgian Congo**—The Papadopoulos, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, are interested in contacting Canadian manufacturers of textiles and clothing, such as: artificial silk (prints and plain) in cut lengths of 5 metric (5½ yards) for dresses; underwear for men; women's nylon and rayon hose; ladies' knitted and woven rayon and cotton underwear. File: T.E. 382.

109. **Belgian Congo**—Plantarudi, Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi, Belgian Congo, wishes to contact Canadian manufacturers of building board which is insulating and termite proof. File: T.E. 386.

Tanganyika Coffee Crop Reduced by Lack of Rainfall

As expected, the European-grown crop in the northern province of Tanganyika was light, but the high prices ruling were expected to compensate to some extent for the lighter yield. The partial failure of the long rains earlier in the year has seriously affected the Kenya 1949 crop and that now being picked. It is estimated that the output will be almost 50 per cent below the 1948 and 1949 season figures. Exports from Kenya during October included 2,452 cwts. to British and Empire ports and 949 cwts. to foreign destinations. *(Barclay's Bank Review)*

Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its product. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Window Heater—A Belgian inventor has perfected and patented an electric system for the heating and defrosting of store windows, which he desires to have manufactured in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. This device has been examined under actual working conditions in Belgium where hoar frost on store windows is a problem, and it is reported to work efficiently. It has the advantage of protecting window displays of perishable goods from frost and moisture, particularly such items as fruit, vegetables, wines, etc. (File: 5-615)

Draughtsman's Dotting Ruler—A French inventor and manufacturer has developed and patented a dotting ruler for the particular use of draughtsmen, which he desires to have manufactured in Canada under royalty or licence arrangements, or by outright sale of patent.

Artificial Fertilizer—A French citizen, now residing in the United States, has developed a liquid known as "Purinol", which he claims produces an effective fertilizer after fifteen days fermentation, when mixed with straw, leaves, grass, ferns or other dry plant waste. This gentleman was formerly employed as technical adviser to the Dermatological Laboratories of Paris, France, and he now desires to contact a Canadian firm which would be interested in producing and marketing this product in Canada. He also desires to emigrate to Canada for the purpose of supervising the development of this and other related products. (File: 5-639)

Hygia Sponge Mop—A Swedish firm, which has patented and is now producing a new type of self-wringing floor mop, desires to contact a Canadian company with the object of having this mop produced and distributed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-594)

Splicing Device—An ex Canadian naval officer has patented a device for splicing ropes, which he desires to have manufactured in Canada under a licence or royalty arrangement. This device would replace the conventional marline spike which always involves relatively heavy strain on the hands; first, in holding the loop formed by inserting the spike under one of the rope strands in open position to receive the free end of a splicing strand, and second, in threading the splicing strand through said loop. (File: 5-481)

More Exhibitors Expected to Attend Paris Fair This Year

Paris, February 19, 1949.—(FTS)—The number of exhibitors who will attend the Paris Fair from May 21 to June 6, 1949, will surpass the 1948 total of 9,000, according to the fair committee. An increase in floor space of 11,000 square metres will be realized on the completion of the new group of halls. Already thirteen countries have expressed an intention to organize individual national sections. These are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Many other countries including Canada, the United States and Great Britain will have a good display of samples grouped in the various commodity sections.

Canadian visitors are reminded that hotel accommodation will be extremely scarce in Paris during the period of the fair and it would be advisable, therefore, to make all reservations well in advance.

British Guiana Announces Tariff and Subsidy Changes

Port-of-Spain, March 1, 1949.—(FTS)—The withdrawal of subsidies on flour and salted fish, and the remission of import duty and bill of entry tax on these items, as well as on condensed milk, was announced by the British Guiana Government on February 28.

The duties, including surtaxes, which have been remitted are: flour, per bag of 196 pounds, $1.25 British preferential tariff (accorded Empire products) and $1.74 general tariff (applicable to non-Empire products); salted fish (except shrimps and morocut), per cwt., 97½c. British preferential tariff and $2.92½ general tariff; and condensed whole milk, 5 per cent ad valorem British preferential tariff and 15 per cent ad valorem general tariff. In addition, the goods have been subject to a bill of entry tax of 3 per cent ad valorem. It was also announced that price control had been removed from flour.

Rigid Control Over Drug Sales in Bombay Effective in April

Bombay, February 19, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective April 1, 1949, no patent or proprietary medicines, that is, non-pharmacopœial drugs, can be manufactured for sale or be sold or stocked or exhibited for sale or distributed in the Province of Bombay unless they bear on their label or container the true formula or list of ingredients in a manner readily intelligible to members of the medical profession or, in the case of pharmaceuticals whose formulae are not revealed, the number of the certificate of registration granted by the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, is mentioned on the label or container.

The Bombay Drug Rules and the Drug Act have been in force since April, 1947, but the control over patent or proprietary medicines has not actually been enforced so far. It will be rigidly enforced from April 1, 1949, and the trade has been advised not to make any further purchases of patent and proprietary medicines not so labelled.

New Zealand Import Restrictions Changed

Wellington, February 16, 1949.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announces the following changes in the import licensing schedule for the 1949 period: *Typewriters*—An allocation for imports from Canada of typewriters has been fixed at 100 per cent of the amounts of 1946 period licences issued in respect of similar goods from Canada; *Rifles, ·22 calibre*—An allocation for imports from foreign sources (other than the United States of America) has been fixed at 100 per cent of the value of applicants' imports of similar goods from the same source in 1938; and *Textile piece-goods of cotton*—Licences may be granted for imports from foreign sources (except the United States of America and Japan) to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of licences granted in respect of similar goods from the same source in 1948.

Ireland Still Requires Certificate of Origin for Preferential Tariff Treatment

Dublin, February 25, 1949.—(FTS)—The Irish Revenue Commissioners have given notice, under date February 3, 1949, that, except as provided hereunder, certificates of origin are no longer required in respect of goods imported into Ireland. The country of origin must, however,

be declared on the customs entry. In the case of goods imported through the post, in the course of trade, the consignor must declare the country of origin of the goods on the outer wrapper or container. Certificates of origin in the appropriate forms continue to be required in respect of the following: Goods in respect of which tariff preference is claimed by reason of the origin of the goods; wine entered under the description "Port" or "Madeira"; and wool.

As regards Canadian exports, this means, in effect, that certificate of origin form 119, 120, 120A, or 121 (whichever is appropriate to the goods being shipped) should continue to be furnished where a tariff preference is claimed on the ground that the goods are Canadian products; and that certificate of origin form 132, which has hitherto been a requirement for non-preference goods, need no longer be supplied.

South Africa Prohibits Imports of Additional Items

Johannesburg, March 4, 1949.—(FTS)—Import controls and exchange restrictions, which were imposed on November 4, 1948, have been extended in an effort to safeguard the reserves of hard currency and sterling in South Africa, announcement to this effect having been made by the Minister of Finance on February 24. The list of non-essential items, which are prohibited from all countries effective March 4, 1949, unless ordered before that date and despatched from factory or warehouse to port of shipment on or before March 11, includes the following:

Casein; ethyl acetate; butyl acetate.

Sardines; gelatine, animal or vegetable; lard and edible meat fats; ham and bacon; canned meats and prepared meats; meat pastes, potted or tinned; ground nuts, shelled, ground or prepared; sugar, except candy and icing; syrups, molasses, glucose; alcoholic beverages, all kinds; rectified spirits and solidified alcohol for burning purposes; cigars and cigarillos.

Trunks, attaché cases and suitcases; blankets, rugs, shawls and blanketing; rubber floor mats, felt bases and floor covering; mats and matting of hard vegetable fibre; women's ready-made dresses of a f.o.b. value exceeding £2; shirts and pyjamas of a f.o.b. value exceeding 12s. 6d; furs, dressed and undressed and manufactures of fur; certain categories of ladies' hats; stockings of a f.o.b. value exceeding 65s. per dozen pairs; millinery, drapery, haberdashery, and textile articles of furnishing napery.

Trailers; wagons, drays and caravans; crown corks and similar stoppers; metal furniture, including ice chests; primary batteries; windows and doors and frames of steel; completely unassembled chassis; accessories for motor cars, including covers for seats, radiators, tires and wheels; spotlights, lighters, luggage racks, chains, windshield wipers; wood and coal stoves; weighing machines, including scales and balances; wheelbarrows; gramradios of a f.o.b. value exceeding £15; radios of a f.o.b. value exceeding £10; motor car radios.

Empty glass bottles, except milk bottles; earthenware and stoneware, including sanitary pans, sinks and lavatory basins.

Candles; colour washes and distempers in paste or powder form; thinners; polishes, including blacking and shoe polish; varnish lacquers; perfumery and toilet preparations; tooth pastes and powders.

Boots and shoes, except infants, goloshes, ballet dancing shoes and spiked running shoes; soles, tips and heels for boots and shoes; rubber air and water hose up to 3-inch diameter, including garden hose; manufactures of leather; pneumatic tires and tubes; brushes, except paint and toilet, brooms, whisks and mops.

Paper bags, printed or not; cardboard boxes, jars, cups and cartons; playing cards; paintings, etchings, pictures, including calendar mounts; picture postcards, greeting cards, calendars and almanacs; envelopes printed or not; labels, tickets and address tags.

Clocks and watches of a f.o.b. value exceeding £4; ladies' handbags; gold and silver plate and gold-plated ware; toys; tobacconists' wares of various f.o.b. values; cinematograph projectors; sun glasses; card cases; purses; leather wallets; compacts; soda fountains; Christmas tree decorations; carnival goods; picture frame mouldings.

Bona fide gifts not exceeding 11 pounds in weight or £5 in value, samples of no commercial value, and household or personal effects are exempted from import control.

The present importer's exchange quota system will be superseded by a scheme of physical control of imports applicable immediately to the sterling area.

Hard-currency imports will not be affected until the end of the present exchange quota year, ending June 30, 1949. After that date, entry of imports from hard-currency countries will be permitted only against import permits or evidence that payment will be made under available exchange quotas.

Since importers' notifications of exchange quota licence numbers, where goods are shipped on draft basis, implies no guarantee of payment, and since there is no assurance that the present basic quarterly exchange quotas will be continued for the April-June quarterly period, and also because of the proposed extension of the prohibited list, Canadian firms should seek confirmation from South African importers' banks that shipments which are not financed under letters of credit and are not already despatched from the factory are covered by available exchange quotas.

(Editor's Note—This despatch supplements information contained in the November 13 and November 20, 1948, issues of *Foreign Trade.*)

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

11 K.V. Switchgear for Hawera Substation, Contract No. 106—tender closes June 7, 1949.

11 K.V. Switchgear for Maungatapere Substation, Contract No. 107—tender closes June 14, 1949.

11 K.V. Switchgear for Patutahi Substation, Contract No. 108—tender closes June 21, 1949.

11 K.V. Switchgear for Gisborne Substation, Contract No. 109—tender closes June 28, 1949.

11 K.V. Switchgear for Tauranga Substation, Contract No. 110—tender closes July 5, 1949.

The tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, on the dates indicated above. Interested Canadian firms may obtain further particulars and specifications from Mr. J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Karachi, returned home on leave last month, and commenced a tour of Canada in Vancouver on January 21. Mr. Browne opened Canada's trade office in Karachi in September, 1947.

Montreal—March 21-April 2.

Quebec City—April 4-5.

Annual Report of Deputy Minister

The Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1948, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

In addition to a review of the year's activities, this report provides an outline of the functions performed by the seven divisions of the Foreign Trade Service. This information may prove useful to firms seeking advice or assistance in the development of their trade relations with businessmen in other lands.

The appendices contain a wealth of statistics on trade, which may prove useful as a guide, a list of the various trade agreements in force, a list of the exhibitions, trade fairs and other displays in which Canada participated in the period under review, and eighteen trade charts illustrating trends with different geographical areas over a period of more than ten years.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. The name of the operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent concerned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
†Calls at Saint John a few days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	March 26–30	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	Mar. 28–Apr. 2	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	April 9	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	Mar. 31–Apr. 5	*Saint Bertrand*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	March 26–30	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Santos	Mar. 25–Apr. 2	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
	April 9	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	March 24–28	†*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Cuba—			
Santiago, Havana	March 22–26	†*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
Santiago	March 25–29	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	March 25–29	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Finland			
Helsinki	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	Mar. 31–Apr. 5	*Saint Bertrand*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Germany—			
Bremen, Hamburg	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	March 25–29	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Iceland—			
Reykjavik	March 25–29	*Katla*	F. K. Warren

Departures from Halifax—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mexico—			
Veracruz, Tampico	March 22–26	†*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	April 8–15	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	March 24–28	†*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	March 14–17	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	March 15–18	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	March 17–20	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	March 18–20	*Zebrula*	Rowlings Limited
St. John's	March 18–21	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	March 23	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	March 24–27	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	March 24–27	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	March 27–30	*Blue Peter II*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	Mar. 31–Apr. 3	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 1	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 11	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 18–21	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 20	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Poland—			
Gdynia, Gdansk	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	March 24–28	†*Polykarp*	Swedish American
St. Pierre-Miquelon	March 18–21	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
London	March 27–31	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 10–14	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 18–21	*Newfoundland* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	April 7	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	April 28	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	May 17	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	March 26–30	*Royal Prince*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	Mar. 28–Apr. 2	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	April 9	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
West Indies—			
Jamaica	March 22–26	†*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
Jamaica	March 25–29	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica	March 22–31	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	April 8	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	April 8–17	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello	March 24–28	†*Polykarp*	Swedish American

Departures from Saint John

*Sails from Halifax a few days earlier.
†Calls at Halifax a few days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	March 25	*Forest*	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques...	Mar. 30–Apr. 10	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	March 15–26	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
Beira	April 12–23	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	March 25	*Forest*	Shipping Limited
Port Elizabeth	March 15–26	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
East London	Mar. 30–Apr. 10	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Durban	April 12–23	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Australia—			
Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	April 8	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium—			
Antwerp	March 18–28	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	March 26	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	April 5	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
China—			
Shanghai	Mar. 30–Apr. 1	*City of Sydney*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	April 9	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Federal Trader*	Federal Commerce
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	April 9	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said	March 18–28	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	March 26	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Le Havre	April 5	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited

Departures from Saint John—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—			
Hamburg	March 18–28	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	March 26	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Hamburg	April 5	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	April 9	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	Mar. 30–Apr. 1	*City of Sydney*	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan—			
Chittagong			
Karachi			
Bombay	March 20–30	*City of Chelmsford*	McLean Kennedy
Madras			
Calcutta			
Madras	April 1–2	*City of Sydney*	McLean Kennedy
Ireland—			
Dublin	April 11–15	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
Genoa	March 18–28	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Naples			
Malta	March 18–28	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	March 18–28	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Tampico	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Federal Trader*	Federal Commerce
Veracruz			
Netherlands—	March 18–28	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam	March 26	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	April 5	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	April 9	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	March 26–30	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila	Mar. 30–Apr. 1	*City of Sydney*	McLean Kennedy
Portugal—			
Lisbon	March 18–28	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Singapore	Mar. 30–Apr. 1	*City of Sydney*	McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	March 17–24	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	April 3–10	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	April 7–14	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	March 24–31	*Norwegian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 7–14	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	Mar. 30–Apr. 3	*Bassano* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	March 18–26	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	March 26–30	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 11–15	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Manchester	March 23–26	*Manchester Commerce* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	Mar. 30–Apr. 2	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Venezuela			
La Guaira	April 9	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo			

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departure from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	March 23	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	Early April	*Viktun*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques	April	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques	April 5–20	*Lake Tatla*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques	May	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	March 23	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth	April	*Viktun*	North Pacific
East London	April	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
Durban	April 5–20	*Lake Tatla*	North Pacific
	May	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	April 2	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney	April 3–4	*Parrakoola*	Empire Shipping
Melbourne	Early May	*Mangarella*	Empire Shipping
Adelaide			
Hobart	March 28	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne			
Sydney			
Sydney	March	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Melbourne	April	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Belgium—			
Antwerp	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	April 15	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 11	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 25	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Brazil			
Rio de Janeiro	April 2	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Santos			
Canal Zone			
Cristobal	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	April 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 1–2	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Colombo	April 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Antofagasta	April 2	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso			
Arica	April 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso			

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—			
Shanghai	March 26–27	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	April 29–30	*Washington Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	Late April	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla / Buenaventura	March 30	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	April 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga	March 28	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	March 30	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Puntarenas	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	April 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Liberatad	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
La Liberatad	March 30	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
La Liberatad	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Acajutla	March 30	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	April 15	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
Marseilles	March 25	*Tritone*	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	May 11	*Seattle*	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	May 25	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
San Jose	March 27	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
San Jose	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	March 20	*Hawaiian Forester*	Dingwall Cotts
Honolulu	March 23	*Hawaiian Craftsman*	Dingwall Cotts
Hong Kong	March 18–19	*American Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	March 26–27	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	April 24–25	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi / Bombay	April 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras / Calcutta	April 1–2 / April 6	*Ocean Mail* (r) / *Silverwalnut*	Canadian Blue Star / Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—			
Batavia / Samarang	April 1–2	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Soerabaya	April 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon	April 16	*Silverwalnut*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Italy—			
Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice	March 25 / May	*Tritone* / *Stromboli*	Empire Shipping / Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	April 29–30	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Korea—			
Fusan	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	April 1–2	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo	April 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Morocco—			
Casablanca	March 25	*Tritone*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	April 15	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland	March	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland, Wellington	March 28	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington	April	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin	April 5	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Persian Gulf	April 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	April 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	April 2	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila	April 1–2	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	April 29–30	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Manila, Iloilo	April 6	*Silverwalnut*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 10	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila, Cebu	March 26–27	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
	Late April	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Pagopago	March	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Pagopago	April	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	April 1–2	*Ocean Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Society Islands—			
Papeete	March 28	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	April 5	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden—			
Stockholm	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardenr Johnson
Gothenburg	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 11	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 25	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	March 25	*Tritone*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
London	Mar. 25–Apr. 9	*Lake Chilco*	Anglo Canadian
London	March 28	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	May 11	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	May 25	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Manchester	April 4	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 26	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 7	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 12	*Jessmore*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	April 1–15	*Lake Sumas*	Empire Shipping
	April 3–18	*Ambassador*	Anglo Canadian
	April 11–26	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 2	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Ganta, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello	March 30	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Maracaibo	March 25	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson

Lyons International Fair Will be Held in April

"Foire Internationale de Lyon", the largest and most important fair to be held in France, will be held from April 23 to May 2. The outstanding section, the "Salon de la Soirie", has been allotted 5,595 square feet. Here the buyers will witness a colourful display of high novelty materials, plain and figured textiles of silk and rayon, as well as colourful velvet and upholstery cloths.

Among the miscellaneous silk products on exhibit will be gilded materials and church ornaments, handkerchiefs, wraps and textiles for the East and Far East, fabrics of special use such as linings, corsets, lace, jersey, and materials for umbrellas, ties, scarves, squares, fancy handkerchiefs and ribbons.

Included in the exhibits are chemicals, plastic materials, motor cars, bicycles, watches, furniture, miscellaneous textiles, wines, perfumes and many other products which Frances wishes to export to foreign markets.

Full particulars concerning the fair may be secured by writing Mr. Auguste Brunand, Secrétaire Général de la Foire Internationale de Lyon, Rue Menestrier, Lyon, France. Prospective visitors are warned that accommodation is limited.

South African Gold Output Shows Decrease

The output of gold from the South African Transvaal mines in November amounted to 947,284 fine ounces, worth £8,170,375. This is a decrease from October of 9,138 ounces and in value of £78,815. *(Barclay's Bank Review)*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Water Street.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar .

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Siam.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Boston—T. F. M. Newton, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Bolyston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Feb. 28	Nominal Quotations March 7
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0038	·0038
		Free	·0031	·0031
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0076	·0076
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0202	·0202
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·1430	·1428
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·4975
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

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Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Industrial Development in Canada
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book;* the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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